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ABSTRACT

The Governor of California's veto actions on the 1983-84 Budget Bill amounted to a cut of $232 million, eliminating the funding necessary to implement equalization, inflation, and growth provisions. This funding cut will result in a 12% decline in the real buying power of community college budgets. The Governor's cut is particularly unfortunate since it comes on the heels of 1982-83's $30 million cut and a 5-year period during which the buying power of college revenues fell by one-fourth and of budget reserves by three-fourths. The results of the budget cut will include the following: (1) statewide, over 15,000 course sections, or 10% of instruction, will be cancelled; (2) approximately 10,000 staff, largely part-time faculty, will be laid off; (3) an estimated 163,000 students will be lost; (4) the ability of community colleges to offer programs in high demand areas of business, engineering, and related fields will be particularly impaired; (5) efforts to improve student retention through better assessment and counseling will be impossible; and (6) many other support services for those students who remain will be discontinued. Appendices include graphs displaying the results of the Governor's veto and the decline in college buying power, charts detailing the impact of the veto actions on each district's budget, a historical summary of community college budget reductions since 1978, and a summary of 1982-83 cutbacks. (Author/AYC)

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ED232746

Special Meeting of the
Board of Governors of the
California Community Colleges
August 12, 1983

Title: Consequences of 1983-84 Budget Cuts for California Community Colleges

Staff Presentation: Gerald C. Hayward, Chancellor

Summary

- The Governor's veto of $232 million in community college funding means the colleges will have 7.7 percent fewer total State and local funds available this year than they did last year.
- This funding cut will result in a 12 percent decline in the real buying power of community college budgets.
- The Governor's cut is particularly unfortunate since it comes on the heels of last year's $30 million cut and a five-year period during which the buying power of college budgets fell dramatically:
  - The buying power from current revenues fell by one-fourth.
  - The buying power from budget reserves fell by three-fourths.
- Statewide, over 15,000 course sections, or ten percent of instruction, will be cancelled.
- Approximately 10,000 staff, largely part-time faculty, will be laid off.
- We estimate there will be a loss of as many as 163,000 students (90,000 ADA).
- The ability of community colleges to offer programs in the high demand areas of business, engineering, and related fields will be particularly impaired.
- Efforts by colleges to improve student retention through better assessment and counseling will be impossible.
- Many other support services for those students who remain will be discontinued.

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I. The Legislature's Actions and the Governor's Actions

Senate Bill 851, sponsored by the Board of Governors, was supported by every statewide community college association, including representatives of the students, faculty, administrators and trustees and all 70 Community College Districts.

The bill was approved by the Legislature on a vote of 37-0 in the Senate and 75-1 in the Assembly and signed into law by the Governor.

Major provisions include:

1. The maintenance of a stable funding base for each district based on its prior year level of funding.

2. "Equalization" funding to lessen disparity among districts.

3. Six percent for inflation, a conservative request in light of the absence of any inflationary funding in 1982-83.

4. 2.1 percent for increases in average daily attendance to provide additional classes to meet increasing demands of students, a conservative request in light of the absence of any funding for increases in classes in 1982-83.

The Governor's veto actions on the Legislatively proposed Budget Bill, which carried sufficient funds to fully fund Senate Bill 851, precludes the effective implementation of its provisions. The veto action amounted to $232 million and reduced proposed State funds by over 20 percent, eliminating the funding necessary to implement equalization, inflation and growth provisions. In addition, $108.5 million was cut from community college "base" funding - equivalent to approximately a ten percent reduction in State support, or a 7.75 percent reduction in total State and local funding.

Under the provisions of SB 851, this cut will be distributed among the districts as a pro-rated deficit. The cut is unallocated; that is (apart from statutory constraints), districts have the choice of where to make the necessary reductions.

Attachment 1 displays graphically the results of the Governor's actions. Attachment 2 details the impact of SB 851 and the veto actions on each district's budget.

II. The Context

A. Cumulative effects of community college budget reductions since 1978. (See Attachment 3 for historical summary.)

1. Buying Power

During the past five years, since passage of Proposition 13, community college buying power from current revenues has declined by one-fourth and the buying power of budget reserves has declined by three-fourths:

Year	Change in Income	Change in CCC Prices	Change in Buying Power	Year-End Balances ($millions)	Change in ADA
1977-78				$ 260	
1978-79	-7.2%	7.6%	-14.8%	263	-10.4%
1979-80	10.4	10.0	0.4	234	4.5
1980-81	10.5	10.7	- 0.2	241	9.3
1981-82	6.2	7.9	- 1.7	190	3.2
1982-83	-2.1	5.6 (est)	- 7.7	100 (est)	- 3.8

Buying power is measured here by the change in real income (nominal income adjusted for price changes). Two years of funding cuts were separated by three years of funding increases. These increases, however, were consumed by inflation.

The decline in buying power per student is graphically illustrated in Attachment 4.

While buying power decreased dramatically, enrollment and ADA increased over the period. This is due in part to upward pressures on the demand for community college enrollments arising from:

(a) continued high unemployment;

(b) population growth, including a continued influx of immigrants from Southeast Asia;

(c) relatively stable transportation prices (the largest component of community college enrollment costs facing students); and

(d) significant increases in student fees at the University of California and California State University.

2. Student-Faculty Ratio

One index of this impact is the colleges' student:faculty ratio. During the past five years, this ratio has increased by more than one-fourth:

Year	Enrollment	Faculty	Student:Faculty Ratio
1977-78	1,322,118	51,621	25.6:1
1978-79	1,161,611	43,150	26.9:1
1979-80	1,248,459	44,088	28.3:1
1980-81	1,383,236	45,632	30.3:1
1981-82	1,435,745	46,829	30.7:1
1982-83	1,354,949	41,738	32.5:1

This increase translates to increased faculty workload and to increased course section sizes. In some instances, this increased productivity can be viewed as positive. In other instances, course sections are becoming too large to permit the feedback and discussion essential for teaching the subject matter of the particular discipline. It has become particularly difficult for colleges to hold the appropriate number of small group courses and tutorials needed to deal with the needs of students whose skills on entrance are significantly below those of students entering five or ten years ago.

B. *Prior Cuts*

1. Proposition 13

Following Proposition 13, funding for all community college activities was reduced by seven percent, but tax revenues for community services were no longer restricted and stated legislative intent was to withdraw "state" support from certain noncredit instruction.

The consequence of these policies was that community services activities (art, music, and dance programs) were cut by more than half in 1978-79 and community service courses by one-fourth. Many noncredit courses formerly taught under instruction were transferred to community services and the students were assessed fees for the first time. Many of these courses did not "make." (Enrollments dropped below the level needed for the course to be self-supporting.) The resulting restrictions on access impacted seniors and women the most. While many of these individuals were low income, they weren't eligible for financial aid since they took less than six units.

There was an overall reduction in 1978-79 of 12 percent in the number of instructional course sections offered, a four percent increase in the size of the sections that remained, a reduction of one-fourth in the number of part-time faculty, and a ten percent decline in ADA. Significant cuts also were made in counseling and other supporting services.

2. The 1982-83 Reductions

The 1982-83 funding cuts specified that certain (personal development, avocational, and recreational) courses would no longer be eligible for state support. This along with no funding for price increases resulted in the elimination of about 8,000 course sections formerly taught by 4,700 (about 15 percent of) part-time faculty. Enrollment and ADA dropped accordingly. Female and part-time enrollment decreased for the first time in many years and enrollment of those over fifty years old declined by 16 percent (compared to the average decline of five percent).

A recent CPEC study revealed that of 86 responding colleges,

95% reduced course offerings
87% reduced part-time faculty
80% reduced full-time faculty
85% shifted courses from tax to fee support
85% used reserves to support current operations
63% eliminated programs from the curriculum

Attachment 5 shows further details of the 1982-83 cutbacks.

III. The Consequences - Options for the Current Reductions

The current cut differs from prior cuts in several important ways. First, the current cut is unspecified; the other cuts were accompanied by legislative instructions as to funding priorities. Second, and more important, the current cut follows a year of inadequate, rather than adequate, funding. This differs from the cut of last year and the cut following Proposition 13, both of which followed several years of adequate or ample funding. Related to this is the fact that districts now possess far fewer budget reserves than was the case when the other cuts were made.

There are several ways community college districts may deal with the unspecified funding cut this year. They may:

(a) further draw down budget reserves to support current operations,

(b) raise alternative sources of revenue,

(c) keep the price of "doing business" as low as possible by granting staff no or minimal increases in compensation, and

(d) cut programs and services, primarily by laying-off staff.

Obviously, these options are not mutually exclusive and there are legal constraints to their use. In practice, most districts will employ some combination of several techniques.

A. Budget Reserves

Using budget reserves to support current operations is not an option for those districts that have virtually depleted this source. At the end of the 1981-82 fiscal year, nearly twenty districts reported year-end general fund balances that were either negative, zero, or minimal. The total reported statewide, $190 million (of which only $70 million was not legally committed) at the end of 1981-82, is estimated to have decreased to less than $100 million during this past year. Consequently, fewer than half of the districts today would (by our estimate) report any substantial reserves. Even for these districts, however, legal commitments and the size of the cuts to be made up indicates that use of budget reserves is a serious alternative for only a few districts.

B. Alternative Revenue Sources

Under the current situation, absent further action by the Legislature and the Governor, just three alternative revenue sources are available to districts: fees for ancillary services, local tax revenues, and private support from business and industry.

1. Ancillary Fees

Revenues from existing fees for ancillary services rose nearly 60 percent last year to an estimated statewide total of $31 million. Another significant increase was to be expected even without the Governor's cuts for 1983-84 as virtually all districts moved to charge parking and health fees and to make greater use of charges for instructional materials. In addition, SB 851 (1983) authorizes a $10 course drop fee, though it will raise little revenue.

While not all districts have charged fees for the full cost of ancillary services performed, the subsidy of such services from general funds is not significant. It is doubtful that as much as $10 million in such general fund subsidies could be made available for other uses by raising fees to completely cover costs of ancillary services.

2. Local Taxes

Proposition 13 (1978) provided that special local taxes (other than on the value of property) may be imposed by two-thirds vote of the local electorate. Legislation enacted in 1982 specified a procedure for local community college boards to call an election on the special tax authorized by Proposition 13. If approved by two-thirds of the voters, such a special tax could support community services; capital outlay; acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment; or secure revenue bonds.

This tax is not a viable option for most districts due to the two-thirds vote requirement and, to a lesser extent, due to the restrictions on the use of these revenues.

3. Contract Education

Districts are increasing their work in contract education where instruction is performed under contract with businesses, industries, and other agencies. Over half of California community colleges conduct contract education and most of these intend to expand their efforts. Most of these programs, however, are relatively small; the mode enrollment is reported to be less than 200. Consequently, this is not yet a viable alternative source of funding. And, staff reductions due to the current cutback likely will prevent serious efforts to expand this work.

C. Price Control

1. Staff Compensation

Those districts without collective bargaining contracts in place will attept to hold staff compensation, four-fifths of the typical budget, to minimal, if any, increases. Those with contracts in place likely will attempt to reopen negotiations. Forty percent of the districts renegotiated contract provisions in 1982-83, most often to balance the support of rapidly rising prices of fringe benefits.

These actions could result in a further deterioration of the purchasing power of community college salaries, which for faculty, for instance, has declined by ten percent since prior to Proposition 13:

Year	Average Faculty Salary	California Consumer Price Index (% change)	Average Price-Adjusted Salary (1977-78 $)
1977-78	$ 22,413		$ 22,413
1978-79	24,123	9.0%	22,121
1979-80	26,270	14.9	20,963
1980-81	28,273	11.6	20,215
1981-82	30,156	10.9	19,451
1982-83	31,849	2.0	20,129

2. Non-Salary Purchases

The remaining one-fifth of community college budgets are expended on non-salary purchases of such items as utilities, supplies, and equipment. These items are expected to increase by over four percent during the coming year. This increase, together with possible increases in the costs associated with staff compensation (particularly merit salary adjustments and fringe benefit costs) makes it likely that the average price of those items purchased by the community college will increase by four percent to five percent this year. Without additional income, this results in another significant loss of about 12 percent in community college buying power.

D. Cuts in Programs and Services - Layoffs

1. High Cost Programs

As funding declines, districts are forced to examine those high-cost programs that are not fully funded by the current ADA-one rate mechanism. These programs are characterized by small section size and/or high equipment costs in labs and shops. Consequently, those programs in greatest jeopardy are small group remedial efforts, small-sized second year transfer courses, and occupational education, particularly in the areas of health, engineering, and related fields.

2. Enrollments

Given meager budget reserves and the continued impact of last year's funding cut, this year's funding cut and probable loss of 12 percent in buying power likely will result in a comparable 12 percent loss in enrollment and ADA:

163,000 enrollment loss
90,000 ADA loss

3. Faculty Layoffs

Last year, full-time faculty statewide decreased by 230 (1.4%) largely through retirements or resignations which went unfilled. The overall reduction of ten percent in faculty was the result of a decline in part-time faculty of 4,500. Most cuts occurred in the areas of consumer education and home economics, education, fine and applied arts, and business. (Staff were increased in the areas of mathematics and computer and information science.)

The size of this year's cut and loss in buying power could easily produce twice the reduction in part-time faculty that was experienced last year. If so, this approximate reduction of 9,000 individuals would comprise about one-third of the part-time faculty statewide.

In addition to part-time faculty, certificated administrators and classified employees may be laid off during the year. Only regular contract faculty who must have been laid off by last May 15th are excluded.

4. Course and Section Reductions

The massive layoffs of part-time faculty referred to above would result in a reduction of about 15,000 class sections or over ten percent of the sections taught by community colleges during 1982-83.

Layoffs made up predominantly of part-time faculty suggest that evening classes, most often in business, foreign language, fine and applied arts, and engineering and related technologies, will be impacted to a greater extent than will daytime classes in the humanities, physical, biological, and social sciences. Since the greatest increases in student demand are for instruction in the former group, this layoff pattern will cause considerable difficulty in the planning and delivery of curriculum.

5. Support Staff Layoffs

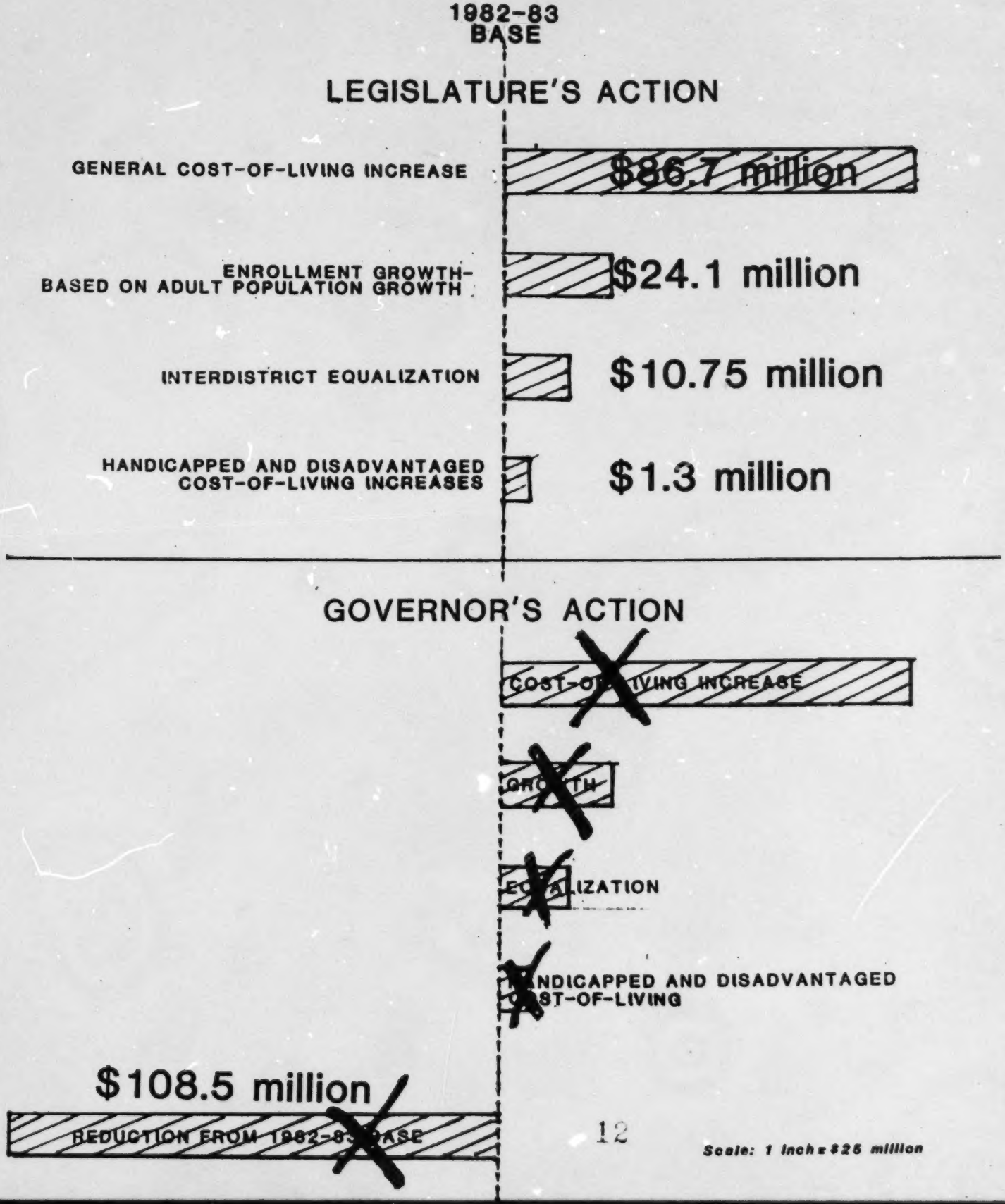
Last year, classified staff declined far less (-0.2%) than did either certificated administrators (-8.3%) or faculty (-10%). This was partly due to the specific character of the cuts but also may suggest that further cuts to the classified staff employed primarily in administrative and maintenance support services are not possible.

However, because of the layoff provisions and the unspecified nature of the cuts, student support service staff are particularly vulnerable. Some services will be discontinued and the quality of remaining services will likely decrease. It will not be possible to continue efforts, already underway in many colleges, to improve student retention through better assessment, counseling, and advisement.

The net effect of this year's budget reductions, absent additional action by the Legislature and the Governor, will unquestionably be the greatest single-year shift in the essential nature and functions of the California community colleges in their entire 70-year history.

ATTACHMENT 1

FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES 1983-84



ATTACHMENT 2

DOLLARS BY DISTRICTS/SB 851 Levels and Governors Veto Levels

Attached are computer simulations which provide district information as to the level of funding that would have been allocated if SB 851 were fully funded as proposed by the State Legislature (Simulation #1) and the level of funding that will be allocated as a result of the Budget veto action (Simulation #2).

Both simulations are based on second principle apportionment data which are subject to change. Simulation #1 (SB 851 total funding) would allocate:

1. $3.5 million for equalization #1--raising low revenue districts to 91% of the state average;

2. $7.2 million for equalization #2--raising low revenue districts as high as possible toward the state average with specified additional funds;

3. $86.7 million for inflation of 6% based on the state average revenue per ADA or district average, whichever is higher;

4. $24.1 million for additional growth ADA above the 1982-83 base.

5. The simulation also incluces information on the estimated level of funding to be allocated to districts with State Hospitals Programs. These funds were previously included in each district's base.

Budgetary Veto actions reduced the appropriation of State funds for community college apportionments by $230,406,000. The net result of the vetoes represents a reduction of proposed State funds for Community Colleges by over 20% and results in a funding level, including State and local funds, which is $108.5 million (7.75%) below the 1982-83 funded level.

One feature of SB 851 that may be of significance in the development of district budgets for 1983-84 is that declining ADA in 1983-84 will result in funding reductions in 1984-85 rather than in 1983-84. This factor may provide districts with the ability to reduce expenditures on a more timely basis in the event of declining ADA but will not avoid a reduction in base funding for subsequent years.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1983-84 FINANCE MECHANISM (CONFERENCE COMMITTEE)
REVENUE AVERAGES (SMALL=2502, LARGE=2042, TOTAL=2055)
REVENUE AVERAGES EXCLUDE WEST KERN

DISTRICT	CRADA	NCRADA	CRBASE	NCRBASE	EQUAL1	EQUAL2	COLA	GROWTH	TOTINC	TOTALREV
ALLAN HANCOCK	5,447	1,084	10,795,758	1,192,400	0	0	738,910	244,278	983,188	12,971,346
ANTELOPE VALLEY	3,539	30	6,219,597	33,000	357,439	235,171	435,578	240,069	1,268,257	7,520,854
BARSTOW	884	0	2,910,591	0	0	0	174,661	199,617	374,278	3,284,869
BUTTE	5,426	594	10,159,229	653,400	0	284,600	703,998	216,762	1,205,360	12,017,989
CABRILLO	6,357	41	12,197,237	45,100	0	34,654	781,566	217,816	1,034,036	13,276,373
CERRITOS	12,711	150	22,850,420	165,000	762,660	844,662	1,567,252	201,237	3,375,811	26,391,231
CHAFFEY	6,588	834	14,461,477	917,400	0	0	922,684	335,877	1,258,561	16,637,438
CITRUS	5,642	0	10,189,973	0	293,384	374,918	691,258	197,308	1,556,868	11,746,841
COACHELLA VALLEY	3,291	346	8,385,366	380,600	0	0	525,964	194,881	720,845	9,486,811
COAST	30,854	234	60,454,055	257,400	0	0	3,795,676	871,143	4,666,819	65,370,274
COMPTON	3,037	0	7,073,706	0	0	0	424,390	183,090	607,480	7,681,186
CONTRA COSTA	18,866	0	37,835,014	0	0	0	2,311,462	581,540	2,893,002	40,728,016
EL CAMINO	14,018	25	28,076,640	27,500	0	0	1,719,135	207,693	1,926,828	30,030,968
FOOTHILL	21,677	0	40,996,086	0	0	725,123	2,655,866	434,671	3,815,660	44,811,746
FREMONT NEWARK	4,523	0	9,175,075	0	0	0	554,158	161,704	715,862	9,890,937
GAVILAN	2,003	250	4,543,680	275,000	0	0	294,476	173,875	468,351	5,287,031
GLENDALE	5,937	1,629	10,832,934	1,791,900	195,921	394,521	834,915	141,859	1,567,216	14,192,050
GROSSMONT	9,945	126	20,089,703	138,600	0	0	1,226,777	321,018	1,547,795	21,776,098
HARTNELL	4,198	0	9,233,684	0	0	0	554,136	198,569	752,705	9,986,389
IMPERIAL	2,852	0	6,031,172	0	0	0	361,919	179,490	541,409	6,572,581
KERN	9,481	244	22,047,278	268,400	0	0	1,338,704	479,294	1,817,998	24,133,676
LAKE TAHOE	494	0	1,733,564	0	0	0	104,007	187,854	291,861	2,025,425
LASSEN	1,945	37	4,261,847	40,700	0	51,448	274,937	179,534	505,919	4,808,466
LONG BEACH	13,820	1,077	26,455,645	1,184,700	0	144,436	1,764,308	217,928	2,126,672	29,767,017
LOS ANGELES	69,131	71	159,689,839	78,100	0	0	9,586,243	1,847,246	11,433,489	171,201,428
LOS RIOS	26,687	0	49,936,169	0	0	1,426,454	3,269,691	1,160,113	5,856,258	55,792,427
MARIN	6,028	1,196	13,752,809	1,315,600	0	0	903,928	144,938	1,048,866	16,117,275
MENDOCINO-LAKE	1,277	11	3,587,025	12,100	0	0	215,952	203,288	419,240	4,018,365
MERCED	4,994	525	9,775,907	577,500	0	0	646,515	206,638	853,153	11,206,560
MIRA COSTA	3,694	631	9,724,227	694,100	0	0	625,002	252,421	877,423	11,295,750
MONTEREY PENINSULA	5,004	35	9,243,937	38,500	55,044	332,522	615,400	152,542	1,155,508	10,437,945
MT. SAN ANTONIO	12,852	1,435	25,702,616	1,578,500	0	0	1,669,337	513,690	2,183,027	29,464,143
MT. SAN JACINTO	1,573	0	3,867,328	0	0	0	235,289	181,758	417,047	4,284,375
NAPA	3,677	469	7,502,342	515,900	0	0	481,460	145,236	626,696	8,644,938
NORTH ORANGE	20,958	4,581	42,857,069	5,039,100	0	0	2,873,893	365,233	3,239,126	51,135,295
PALOMAR	9,524	759	18,445,830	834,900	0	0	1,216,974	522,218	1,739,192	21,019,922
PALO VERDE	307	13	922,014	14,300	0	36,979	60,557	183,780	281,316	1,217,630
PASADENA	12,327	1,512	25,422,886	1,663,200	0	0	1,624,888	261,535	1,886,423	28,972,509
PERALTA	19,226	261	37,976,975	287,100	0	0	2,372,796	288,381	2,661,177	40,925,252
RANCHO SANTIAGO	11,880	2,855	25,383,307	3,140,500	0	0	1,711,684	210,966	1,922,650	30,446,457
REDWOODS	4,975	47	10,644,752	51,700	0	0	641,892	184,425	826,317	11,522,769
RIO HONDO	6,603	587	12,974,674	645,700	0	0	847,742	178,134	1,025,876	14,646,250
RIVERSIDE	8,165	62	14,940,685	68,200	228,620	542,574	1,004,468	305,083	2,080,745	17,089,630
SADDLEBACK	12,744	235	29,047,438	258,500	0	0	1,758,125	1,112,150	2,870,275	32,176,213
SAN BERNARDINO	10,809	0	21,095,426	0	0	0	1,324,319	356,045	1,680,364	22,775,790
SAN DIEGO	22,005	13,189	46,011,829	14,507,900	0	0	3,631,221	1,227,746	4,858,967	65,378,696
SAN FRANCISCO	15,919	15,559	36,223,914	17,114,900	0	0	3,200,793	580,025	3,780,818	57,119,632
SAN JOAQUIN	9,884	110	19,308,547	121,000	0	0	1,218,248	461,953	1,680,201	21,109,748
SAN JOSE	10,289	0	22,310,216	0	0	0	1,338,393	283,305	1,621,698	23,931,914

7/14/83

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1983-84 FINANCE MECHANISM (CONFERENCE COMMITTEE)
REVENUE AVERAGES (SMALL=2502, LARGE 2042, TOTAL=2055)
REVENUE AVERAGES EXCLUDE WEST KERN

DISTRICT	CRADA	NCRADA	CRBASE	NCRBASE	EQUAL1	EQUAL2	COLA	GROWTH	TOTING	TOTALREV
SAN LUIS OBISPO	3,654	0	7,269,398	0	0	0	447,688	213,627	661,315	7,930,713
SAN MATEO	16,042	0	33,878,947	0	0	0	2,032,842	272,253	2,305,095	36,184,042
SANTA BARBARA	6,876	1,604	13,220,405	1,766,600	0	9,979	948,444	288,895	1,247,318	16,234,323
SANTA CLARITA	1,900	0	4,501,273	0	0	0	270,066	195,495	465,561	4,966,834
SANTA MONICA	9,950	649	18,229,914	713,900	258,700	661,190	1,261,908	296,294	2,478,092	21,421,906
SEQUOIAS	4,787	85	9,583,231	93,500	0	0	592,113	168,599	760,712	10,437,443
SHASTA-TE-TR	5,153	311	10,368,341	342,100	0	0	651,872	151,114	802,986	11,513,427
SIERRA	5,507	157	11,009,690	172,700	0	0	685,080	321,719	1,006,799	12,189,189
SISKIYOU	1,415	74	3,211,376	81,400	94,805	160,534	222,907	179,060	657,306	3,950,982
SOLANO	5,145	9	9,377,145	9,900	180,075	341,892	630,959	246,264	1,399,190	10,786,235
SONOMA	10,171	1,105	19,446,467	1,215,500	0	126,642	1,319,081	384,251	1,829,974	22,491,941
SOUTH COUNTY	10,382	20	20,203,117	22,000	0	0	1,273,323	320,440	1,593,763	21,818,880
SOUTHWESTERN	7,707	15	13,236,696	16,500	1,086,687	512,140	945,252	154,286	2,698,365	15,951,561
STATE CENTER	11,133	428	22,787,126	470,800	0	0	1,395,603	378,486	1,774,089	25,032,015
VENTURA	16,104	142	31,075,044	156,200	0	0	1,982,434	765,552	2,747,986	33,979,230
VICTOR VALLEY	2,316	91	5,355,973	100,100	0	0	327,420	365,430	692,850	6,148,923
WEST HILLS	1,131	21	4,350,608	23,100	0	0	262,443	188,515	450,958	4,824,666
WEST KERN	442	43	2,661,233	47,300	0	0	162,515	196,730	359,245	3,067,778
WEST VALLEY	12,232	49	23,897,345	53,900	0	0	1,501,899	502,652	2,004,551	25,955,796
YOSEMITE	9,047	352	19,963,521	387,200	0	0	1,221,236	392,881	1,614,117	21,964,838
YUBA	5,535	36	12,058,933	39,600	0	0	726,022	211,566	937,588	13,036,121
STATEWIDE TOTALS	650,696	56,037	1,339,043,275	61,640,700	3,513,335	7,240,439	86,692,654	24,090,065	121,536,493	1,522,220,468

Allocations for State Hospitals Programs

Coast	$ 646,347
Kern	346,124
Napa	582,735
Sonoma	1,103,527
Ventura	623,171
West Valley	180,200
Totals	$3,482,104

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
COMPARISON OF 1982-83 AND 1983-84 REVENUE
AND 1983-84 REVENUE PROVIDED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND THE BUDGET AS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

DISTRICT	ADA	REV8283	REDUCE	REV8384	SB851	VETO
ALLAN HANCOCK	6,531	11,988,158	-928,979	11,059,179	12,971,346	-1,912,167
ANTELOPE VALLEY	3,569	6,252,597	-484,523	5,768,074	7,520,854	-1,752,780
BARSTOW	884	2,910,591	-225,546	2,685,045	3,284,869	-599,824
BUTTE	6,020	10,812,629	-837,886	9,974,743	12,017,989	-2,043,246
CABRILLO	6,398	12,242,337	-948,676	11,293,661	13,276,373	-1,982,712
CERRITOS	12,861	23,015,420	-1,783,497	21,231,923	26,391,231	-5,159,308
CHAFFEY	7,422	15,378,877	-1,191,731	14,187,146	16,637,438	-2,450,292
CITRUS	5,642	10,189,973	-789,635	9,400,338	11,746,841	-2,346,503
COACHELLA VALLEY	3,637	8,765,966	-679,287	8,086,679	9,486,811	-1,400,132
COAST	31,088	60,711,455	-4,704,616	56,006,839	65,378,274	-9,371,435
COMPTON	3,037	7,073,706	-548,151	6,525,555	7,681,186	-1,155,631
CONTRA COSTA	18,866	37,835,014	-2,931,889	34,903,125	40,728,016	-5,824,891
EL CAMINO	14,043	28,104,140	-2,177,829	25,926,311	30,030,968	-4,104,657
FOOTHILL	21,677	40,996,086	-3,176,844	37,819,242	44,811,746	-6,992,504
FREMONT NEWARK	4,523	9,175,075	-710,989	8,464,086	9,890,937	-1,426,851
GAVILAN	2,253	4,818,680	-373,406	4,445,274	5,287,031	-841,757
GLENDALE	7,566	12,624,834	-978,316	11,646,518	14,192,050	-2,545,532
GROSSMONT	10,071	20,228,303	-1,567,520	18,660,783	21,776,098	-3,115,315
HARTNELL	4,198	9,233,684	-715,531	8,518,153	9,986,389	-1,468,236
IMPERIAL	2,852	6,031,172	-467,364	5,563,808	6,572,581	-1,008,773
KERN	9,725	22,315,678	-1,729,273	20,586,405	24,133,676	-3,547,271
LAKE TAHOE	494	1,733,564	-134,366	1,599,228	2,025,425	-426,197
LASSEN	1,982	4,302,547	-333,410	3,969,137	4,808,466	-839,329
LONG BEACH	14,897	27,640,345	-2,141,889	25,498,456	29,767,017	-4,268,561
LOS ANGELES	69,202	159,767,939	-12,380,643	147,387,296	171,201,428	-23,814,132
LOS RIOS	26,687	49,936,169	-3,869,624	46,066,545	55,792,427	-9,725,882
MARIN	7,224	15,068,409	-1,167,672	13,900,737	16,117,275	-2,216,538
MENDOCINO-LAKE	1,288	3,599,125	-278,901	3,320,224	4,018,365	-698,141
MERCED	5,319	10,353,407	-802,300	9,551,107	11,206,560	-1,655,453
MIRA COSTA	4,325	10,418,327	-807,331	9,610,996	11,295,750	-1,684,754
MONTEREY PENINSULA	5,039	9,282,437	-719,309	8,563,128	10,437,945	-1,874,817
MT. SAN ANTONIO	14,287	27,281,116	-2,114,052	25,167,064	29,464,143	-4,297,079
MT. SAN JACINTO	1,573	3,867,328	-299,685	3,567,643	4,284,375	-716,732
NAPA	4,146	8,018,242	-621,345	7,396,897	8,644,938	-1,248,041
NORTH ORANGE	25,539	47,896,169	-3,711,542	44,184,627	51,135,295	-6,950,668
PALOMAR	10,283	19,280,730	-1,494,091	17,786,639	21,019,922	-3,233,283
PALO VERDE	320	936,314	-72,556	863,758	1,217,630	-353,872
PASADENA	13,839	27,086,086	-2,098,939	24,987,147	28,972,509	-3,985,362
PERALTA	19,487	38,264,075	-2,965,137	35,298,938	40,925,252	-5,626,314
RANCHO SANTIAGO	14,735	28,523,807	-2,210,350	26,313,457	30,446,457	-4,133,000
REDWOODS	5,022	10,696,452	-828,883	9,867,569	11,522,769	-1,655,200
RIO HONDO	7,190	13,620,374	-1,055,462	12,564,912	14,646,250	-2,081,338
RIVERSIDE	8,227	15,008,885	-1,163,060	13,845,825	17,089,630	-3,243,805
SADDLEBACK	12,979	29,305,938	-2,270,958	27,034,980	32,176,213	-5,141,233
SAN BERNARDINO	10,809	21,095,426	-1,634,714	19,460,712	22,775,790	-3,315,078
SAN DIEGO	35,194	60,519,729	-4,689,759	55,829,970	65,378,696	-9,548,726
SAN FRANCISCO	31,478	53,338,814	-4,133,300	49,205,514	57,119,632	-7,914,118
SAN JOAQUIN	9,994	19,429,547	-1,505,623	17,923,924	21,109,748	-3,185,824
SAN JOSE	10,289	22,310,216	-1,728,850	20,581,366	23,931,914	-3,350,548
SAN LUIS OBISPO	3,654	7,269,398	-563,316	6,706,082	7,930,713	-1,224,631
SAN MATEO	16,042	33,878,947	-2,625,327	31,253,620	36,184,042	-4,930,422
SANTA BARBARA	8,482	14,987,005	-1,161,364	13,825,641	16,234,323	-2,408,682

DISTRICT	ADA	REV8283	REDUCE	REV8384	SB851	VETO
SANTA CLARITA	1,900	4,501,273	-348,810	4,152,463	4,966,834	-814,371
SANTA MONICA	10,599	18,943,814	-1,467,983	17,475,831	21,421,906	-3,946,075
SEQUOIAS	4,872	9,676,731	-749,864	8,926,867	10,437,443	-1,510,576
SHASTA-TE-TR	5,464	10,710,441	-829,967	9,880,474	11,513,427	-1,632,953
SIERRA	5,664	11,182,390	-866,539	10,315,851	12,189,189	-1,873,338
SISKIYOU	1,489	3,292,776	-255,162	3,037,614	3,950,082	-912,468
SOLANO	5,154	9,387,045	-727,415	8,659,630	10,786,235	-2,126,605
SONOMA	11,276	20,661,967	-1,601,125	19,060,842	22,491,941	-3,431,099
SOUTH COUNTY	10,402	20,225,117	-1,567,273	18,657,844	21,818,880	-3,161,036
SOUTHWESTERN	7,722	13,253,196	-1,027,009	12,226,187	15,951,561	-3,725,374
STATE CENTER	11,561	23,257,926	-1,802,289	21,455,637	25,032,015	-3,576,378
VENTURA	16,246	31,231,244	-2,420,153	28,811,091	33,979,230	-5,168,139
VICTOR VALLEY	2,407	5,456,073	-422,799	5,033,274	6,148,923	-1,115,649
WEST HILLS	1,152	4,373,708	-338,925	4,034,783	4,824,666	-789,883
WEST KERN	485	2,708,533	-209,888	2,498,645	3,067,778	-569,133
WEST VALLEY	12,281	23,951,245	-1,856,016	22,095,229	25,955,796	-3,860,567
YOSEMITE	2,399	20,350,721	-1,577,006	18,773,715	21,964,838	-3,191,123
YUBA	5,571	12,098,533	-937,532	11,161,001	13,036,121	-1,875,120
STATEWIDE TOTAL	706,733	1,400,683,975	-108,540,971	1,292,143,004	1,522,220,468	-230,077,464

ATTACHMENT 3

CUMULATIVE BUDGET IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY COLLEGES 1978-1983

1978-79: Proposition 13 takes effect. Community college total budgets cut 7 percent; 73,350 students denied access.

1980-81: State revenues fall short of expected level. Funding to cover community college enrollment growth which had already occurred cut almost in half. Nearly 32,000 ADA go unfunded and their resultant $38,000,000 shortfall is absorbed by districts in their revenue base.

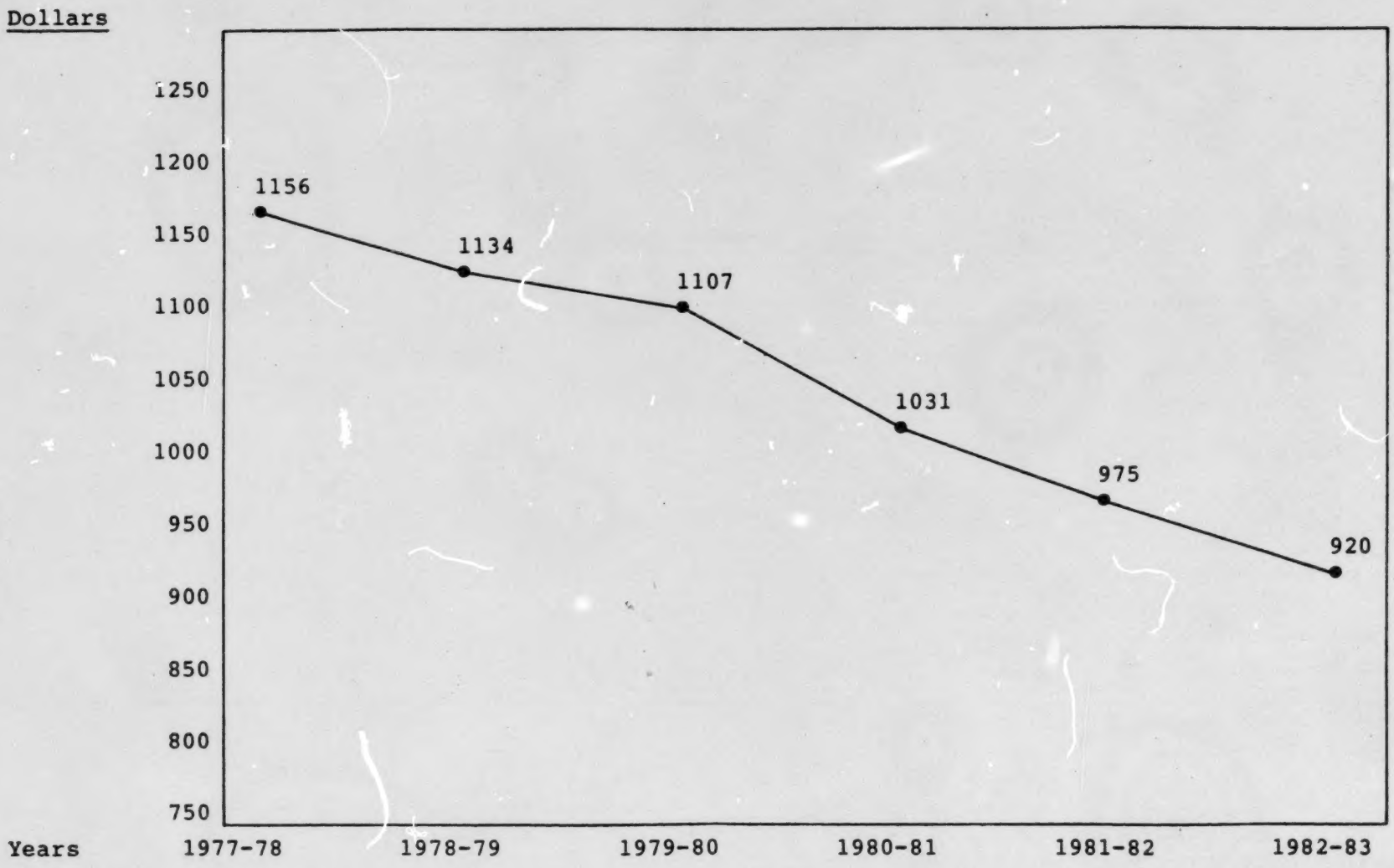
1981-82: Limited funding provided for inflation falls far short of actual inflation rate. Enrollment growth due to high demand continues to exceed funded "cap" level in many districts.

1982-83: No cost-of-living adjustment. No enrollment growth dollars. Budget reduction of $30,000,000. More than 5,200 credit courses dropped. Enrollment declines by over 76,000 students, while enrollment demand continues to rise due to unemployment, rising fees in universities, and influx of immigrants.

1983-84: Legislature proposes modest increases to maintain system's health after years of decline. Governor acts instead to slash Legislature's appropriation by $232,000,000 resulting in a decrease of $108,000,000 below previous year's level.

ATTACHMENT 4

Actual State and Local Revenues Per ADA for Support of Current Operations in Community Colleges, 1977-78 to 1982-83*



*Actual Revenues Deflated by Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)

Source: California Postsecondary Commisssion

ATTACHMENT 5

Summary -- August 12, 1983
California Community Colleges
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission Director's Report, June 1983 and Chancellor's Office data files

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CUTBACKS IN FISCAL YEAR 1982-83 ONLY

. Enrollment declined 5.3% (76,500 students) statewide. Not just avocational and recreational students -- a substantial proportion of decline was due to students not being able to get transfer or vocational courses they needed.

. Almost every college reduced course offerings. Half the colleges cut over 5% of their sections; one-quarter of the colleges cut over 10% of their sections. Some rural colleges eliminated off-campus classes. Over 5,200 credit courses and 3[illegible] noncredit courses were deleted.

. 63% of colleges eliminated entire degree or certificate programs -- frequently expensive vocational programs like nursing and welding. Second-year courses in trasfer majors (e.g., chemistry, psychology) have been cut.

. All district budgets shrank in 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. Current-dollar declines ranged from 0.9% to 6.6%. (Constant dollar declines would be greater.)

. 87% of colleges have reduced part-time faculty; 80% have reduced full-time faculty. Faculty reductions were unevenly distributed because of uneven budget reductions. Statewide, approximately 3,500 part-time teaching jobs were eliminated.

. Nearly every college has reduced expenditures for instructional equipment, buildings, libraries, and maintenance. High-tech equipment cannot be purchased.

. Half of the colleges cut student support services, including library hours, counseling and tutoring centers, and counseling and support services for special clientele such as re-entry women.

. 85% of districts drew down reserves to support current operations. Between June 1981 and June 1982 general fund reserves declined 23%. Decline this year will be much greater (exact figures not known yet).

. Almost every district has increased either the amount or the number of student fees charged for things such as course materials, parking, and health services.

. 40% of districts renegotiated faculty and staff contracts, mostly to reduce benefits to save money. 24% of districts gave no cost-of-living raise; 17% of districts are still deadlocked on salary negotiations. Faculty and staff morale is down.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges
8118 Math-Sciences Building
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

SEP 2 1983